SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1881.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. Holmes, B. C. S.	Mr. Thos. Hoskin, B. Pilot S
Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, B. Uncon.	Mr. C. Benson, M. Uncov.
Mr. S. Cooper, B. Uncov.	Col. D. Standen, M. S. C.
Major R. S. Thompson, B. S. C.	Surg. J. C. Lawrenson, M. M. S.
Surgn. T. Robinson, B. M.S.	Mr. A. H. Spry, Bo. C. S.
	Major Adam Hogg, Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, B. C. S., 1 yr.	Col. A. C. Hay, M. S. C., 1 mo.
Mr. J. C. Leopolt, B. C. S., 3 mo.	Col. J. N. Hunter, R. E., 12 days.
Mr. A. B. Wynne, B. Uncov. 6 mo.	Mr. G. A. Hight, Bo.Uncov., 3 mo.
Mr. A. H. Tyndall, B. Uncov., 6 mo.	Major G. F. Bryant, Bo. S. C., 1 mo.
Mr. L. F. Maclean, B. Uncov., 1 week.	Capt. M. W. Stevens, Bo. Infy., 1 mo.
Mr. F. A. Newman, B. Uncov., 2 weeks.	Surgn.-Major W. Gray, B. M. S., 6 weeks.
Major W. J. Boyes, B. Dy. A. A. G., 12 days.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. D. M. Gardner, B. C. S.	Capt. C. E. Gubbins, B. S.C.
Mr. G. W. Rivaz, B. C. S.	Lieut. W. S. Hewett, B. S.C.
Mr. F. Wyer, B. C. S.	Lieut.-Col. R. G. Woodthorpe, R. E.
Mr. H. G. Gearing, B. C. S.	Capt. R. Gardiner, R. E.
Mr. A. Flockhart, B. Uncov.	Maj. H. C. Creak, B. Cav.
Mr. E. V. Byrne, B. Uncov.	Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger, Bo. Uncov.
Col. A. Fitz Hugh, C. B., B. S. C.	Mr. D. MacDonald, Bo. Uncov.
Maj. D. G. Pitcher, B. S. C.	Capt. H. J. Fox, R. E.
Maj. A.G. Hammond, B.S.C.	Capt. M.W. Stevens, Bo.Inf.
Maj. R. Warburton, B. S. C.	
Maj. A. F. Lindsay, B. S. C.	

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE *Egyptian Gazette* of the 17th inst. gives the following translation of the letter addressed by Cherif Pasha to the Khedive in which his Excellency states his programme.

In the difficult situation which recent events have created in Egypt, Your Highness has deigned to confide to me the mission of forming a new Cabinet under my presidency.

The actual circumstances render possible such grave eventualities that, at first, I dared not undertake such a heavy responsibility, but since Your Highness, after having consulted the men most qualified to give an opinion, considers that my assistance would be of service to the country, I have no longer any right to hesitate, and am ready to undertake the general direction of the affairs of your Government.

My first efforts will tend to put an end to the preoccupations which press us and to prevent the return of misfortunes, such as have recently menaced Egypt.

Since your accession, Your Highness has expressed your will that a judicious economy be enforced in the State expenditure, that the financial situation be liquidated, that honesty reign in the public service and that, as opportunity presented itself, wise reforms be introduced in the administration of the country. The liquidation of the financial situation is nearly completed, and each year the budget is regularly promulgated.

The institution of the Control, which was at first criticised from different points of view, has powerfully contributed to the re-establishment of the finances, at the same time it has also been a source of strength to the Government of Your Highness. On these grounds it is necessary to maintain it in accordance with the terms of the Decree of 15th November 1879.

The intentions of Your Highness respecting administrative reforms have been received with a unanimous feeling of hope and of respectful sympathy. As soon as public confidence has been restored, I will apply myself to attain the results which Your Highness had proposed to yourself.

The judicial organisation of the country, the establishment of a uniform and precise legislation, the settlement of the public powers and their *attributions*, the great works of general utility and, finally, public instruction deserve the attention of your Government. The consideration of the new period for the working of the Mixed Tribunals will be continued and your Ministry will endeavour to secure the amelioration of the existing system.

The development of agriculture and commerce gives special importance to Customs questions, and the Government of Your Highness will follow with the greatest solicitude the negociations relative to international conventions for customs and commerce. Such are, Your Highness, the principal ideas with which I receive from your hands the task of constituting and presiding over the new Ministry. If Your Highness deign to approve of them, if Your Highness adhere to them entirely and give me your powerful support, I will work, with the help of God, to shew the country the way of progress and to restore to it order and peace.

Condescend to accept, &c., &c.

(Signed) CHERIF.

His Highness replied in the following terms :

My dear Cherif Pasha,—In accepting the mission of forming and presiding over a new Ministry, you give to the country, in the midst of the difficult circumstances through which it is passing, a fresh proof of your patriotism.

I knew your devotion when I asked you to undertake this heavy task, and I have seen with satisfaction the most influential persons join their solicitations to those of the notables and all the population, to press you to accept the eminent post to which you had been designated by public confidence.

I adopt your programme and I think with you, my dear Cherif, that immediately after moral order has been re-established, my Government should work to apply administrative and judicial reforms.

The judical organisation, the establishment of a uniform and precise legislation, the settlement of the public powers and their *attributions*, the work relating to a new period of existence of the Mixed Tribunals, the development of instruction and public works, of commerce and agriculture, the conclusion of conventions respecting customs and commerce are all questions of vital interest, wherein you will always find me ready to give you my thorough and loyal support.

A perfect understanding between the Control and my Government is necessary, it must be maintained and fortified.

Believe, my dear Cherif, in the assurance of my friendship.

(Signed) MEHEMET TEWFIK.

On 14th Sept. H. H. the Khedive signed a Dcreee naming the new Ministers, who are as follows :

Cherif Pasha, President of the Council and Minister of Interior.

Moustapha Pasha Fehmi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Haidar Pasha, Minister of Finance.

Ismail Pasha Eyoub, Minister of Public Works.

Mahmoud Pasha Samy, Minister of War and Marine.

Cadry Bey, Minister of Justice.

Mahmoud Zeki Pasha, Minister of Wakfs and of Public Instruction.

On Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10 p. m., the Agents of Great Britain and France communicated to Cherif Pasha their general approval of the principles laid down in his programme, and assured His Excellency of their cordial support.

The *Gazette* remarks :—We understand that the submission of the three Colonels is complete, that they are ready to obey any orders that may be given them respecting the movements of the troops, and that they waited yesterday (September 16) on the Khedive to assure him that he might rely on their fidelity. We only hope they are sincere, and that [illegible] present protestations may be the last we shall [illegible] most discreditable affair.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

[illegible] excitement caused by late events [illegible] calmed down" (writes the *Egyp*[illegible]t. 21st) "opportunity is afforded [illegible]ion of the whole matter. This has been discussed both by individuals and by the Press, and whatever may have been the views expressed on some points, there is one on which all agree, namely, that what has taken place must not be suffered to occur again.

Ourabi Bey may be "the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat" and assuredly we have no right to complain of the way in which he has controlled his followers, but that the country and the lives and property of Europeans should be at the mercy of even the most gentle mutineers is a thing which is obviously contrary to the elementary rules of good Government and must be put a stop to once for all. It remains then to consider what are the guarantees for the future. The Egyptian Army has during the past two years so frequently shown signs of insubordination, that any protestations of loyalty which it may now make may safely be left out of calculation. The various occasions on which the soldiers have alternately transgressed the rules of discipline, and then declared their entire submission and unchangeable loyalty to their Sovereign, have been so recent as to render a recapitulation of them unnecessary. But we are told the "Notables," who interposed between the Colonels and the new President of the Council, have guaranteed that the former should keep quiet, and the army or a portion of it has since intimated that it is willing to go anywhere it is ordered. It would be idle to conceal from ourselves that the security thus afforded is of the most shadowy and unsubstantial character. Who are the "Notables" who are so willing to come forward and answer for the good behaviour of an army which has shewn itself defiant of all discipline, and how is their so-called guarantee to be enforced in case of need? Again, how long will it be before the Colonels change their minds and again refuse to exchange the delights of the Capital for the rural pleasures of Rosetta and Damietta? Still, it may be said, that the fact of Cherif Pasha being at the head of the Ministry is in itself a pledge that the late disturbances will not be renewed. We fail to see it altogether. Cherif was, it is true, chosen by the soldiers, but only because they supposed that he would carry out their views, and when they found that he had too much spirit to play the rôle offered him, they were equally ready to adopt Ragheb Pasha, or indeed any one else whom they thought would serve their purpose.

If the tranquility of the army is to last only as long as Cherif Pasha remains in office then the soldiery must be regarded as the great political party in Egypt.

The real truth is that what has been effected has been a mere temporary expedient until something better can be arranged, and it would be idle to regard it as any thing else.

As we have already intimated, the only effectual remedy is to be found in a foreign occupation, limited possibly both as to extent and duration. We are forced to this conclusion by the consideration that there is at this moment no power in Egypt which can be opposed to the soldiery. That being so the requisite force must be supplied from outside. We do not say that our military troubles may not be in time got over by disbanding a portion of the army, by placing the remainder under better leaders (of whom Europeans should form a large portion), and by the reorganisation and increase of the police force. But meanwhile who is to be responsible for the maintenance of public order? The question is one perhaps that a few days will suffice to answer."

A Reuter's Paris telegram, dated September 15th. states :—The *République Francaise* to-day, again referring to the recent crisis in Egypt, considers it imperative that the insurrection of the 10th instant should be the last. The journal continues :—"In order to effect a reduction in the Egyptian army, it would seem to be necessary for the Cabinets of Paris and London to nominate and Anglo-French Military Commission, which would do for the army what the former Commission has done for Egyptian finance. The sooner France and England apply this scheme the greater will be its value." The *Journal des Debats* supports this proposal, and adds :—"It is clear that if half the efforts employed for reorganising the finances of Egypt were devoted to the military affairs of that country, means would easily be found by which all danger of a revolt would be obviated."

QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

THE following is a copy of a protest addressed to H. M's. Consuls at Suez by the leading steamship agents at that port.

W. F. MIEVILLE, Esquire, H. B. M.'s Consul, Suez.

Sir,—We the undersigned Steam Ship Agents do, on behalf of ourselves and the Captains and owners of the steamers of the various Lines we represent, desire to formally protest against the measures adopted by the Sanitary Authorities in this port with regard to steamers arriving which have during their voyage called at Aden to coal.

Although the vessels have merely taken in a few tons of bunker coal at Aden yet on arrival at Suez they are ordered down to Moses' Wells to perform quarantine, and the only conditions upon which they can obtain pratique is the discharge and landing of the *cargoes* and its disinfection by fumigation. This is unjust and unreasonable on the face of it as the cargoes have been shipped in ports of the far East, and in all probability the hatches which are fastened down with tarpaulins, never once opened on the voyage. The order to perform this operation is also *absurd* as the sanitary authorities have not the power or the means to perform their own part of the regulations. No Lazaretto or warehouses exist in which to store or fumigate the goods, and there are not guardians here sufficient to put on board the steamers while they are under observation or sufficient material to fumigate even ships' papers. How then could they undertake the manipulation of the entire cargoes of several steamers. We do solemnly protest against such a regulation, which supposing a steamer being willing to submit to, the authorities themselves could not carry out and which they allow in a special case to be broken in that they have given pratique to the Rubattino Steamer Palestina without requiring the discharge of the cargo, being content to fumigate it in the hold of the vessel, and allowing the cargo to be afterwards discharged in the Docks of Suez, its port of destination.

The only alternative allowed to steamers bound to Europe is to transit the Canal in quarantine. This entails, a heavey expense and is besides rendered dangerous from the fact that the canal pilot cannot board the vessel, but has to direct her from a steam launch ahead, and frequent groundings in the canal and serious detention to many steamers is the result.

At the present moment the Suez Canal is completely blocked, the S. S. Teviot and Mareotis transiting in quarantine being ashore, to float off which steamers, labourers are to be put on board to discharge cargo, and these labourers, with the lighters used to receive the cargo so discharged, will afterwards have to be sent to Moses' Wells to perform five days quarantine.

The expense attending this will be enormous, and until the Canal is cleared great numbers of steamers already entered are stopped in their transit.

We beg you to bring this matter under the notice of the proper authorities, and have the honor to be, Sir, your obedieut servants,

(Signed).

WORMS, JOSSE and Co.,
BAZIN and Co.,
PORT SAID and SUEZ COAL Coy.,
WILLS MANCHF and Co.,
P. and O. S. N. Coy.,
G. BEYTS and Co.

Suez, 17th September, 1881.

TERRIBLE LANDSLIP IN SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

ELM, a village in Glaris, was last night overwhelmed by an avalanche of stones, and 200 of the inhabitants are reported to have perished.

Sept. 13.

No such calamity as that which on Sunday afternoon overtook the village of Elm has happened in Switzerland since the destruction of Goldau, in September, 1806, by an earthslip from the Rossberg. As I informed you yesterday, some 200 persons are supposed to be buried under an avalanche of rock and earth, and the work of rescue is being carried on under conditions that render success almost hopeless. The dammed-up streams that flow through the valley are turning it into a lake, and another earthslip, still more extensive than the first, may occur at any moment. Elm is situated in the Sernf Thal, at the foot of the Laaxer and Stoekli glaciers, and under the lee of the Tschingel Alp, a mountain composed principally of argillaceous schist. For years past the Tschingel had been regarded as a perilous neighbour, but familiarity dulls apprehension, and until last week no precautions seem to have been taken to avert the impending peril. On Friday, however, after two days of heavy rain, the appearance of fissures in the mountain so alarmed the villagers that they called in a local engineer to devise means for meeting the emergency, but before anything could be done the catastrophe came. On Sunday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock, a great mass of earth and rock slipped down from the mountain, sweeping away the greater part of Unterthal, that portion of the village on the right bank of the Sernf. An hour later a second earth-slip completed the work of destruction, overwhelming at the same time all the villagers, who were engaged in extricating their friends and kinsfolk from the ruins. The number of dead and buried has not yet been exactly ascertained.

Sept. 14.

On Monday evening a third mass of earth and rock fell from the Tschingel Alp into the Sernf Thal, and the engineers who have been sent by the Federal Council to superintend the work of disinterring the bodies and rescuing any of the buried who may be yet alive are of opinion that a fourth and still more extensive slip is imminent and inevitable. The mountain is constantly watched for the first indication of danger, and every precaution has been taken to prevent further loss of life. Many of the inhabitants of the valley, who were mostly well-to-do peasant proprietors, have lost everything they possessed—even their land, which is covered with the wreck of the mountain. Immense fragments of rock were projected to a distance of three miles. Temporary help, both in money and kind, is being provided by the Government for the surviving victims of the calamity, and a public subscription which is about to be got up for their relief will make good to them in part the material losses they have sustained.

Owing to the tremendous rains of the last fortnight, earthslips, more or less serious, have taken place in several other parts of the country. The extraordinary slip at Leisigen, near the Lake of Thun, is still in progress, and gives rise to serious disquietude. The attempts hitherto made to arrest its progress seem to have utterly failed ; several houses, for the most part belonging to working people, are already half buried in the mud and rubbish of all sorts brought down by the moving ground. The peasants are labouring night and day to avert the impending calamity. They have removed all the stones from the bed of the torrent that traverses the village and deepened its channel in order to give free passage to the masses of *debris* which descend from the mountain. The highway to Spiez has entirely disappeared. Reichenbach, in the Bernese Oberland, has also been much injured by an earthslip, and in Krithal, canton Basle, a wood has slipped down a mountain side over some meadows, where it remains intact, the tree all erect, as though they had grown where they stand.

Elm, the scene of the disastrous landslip on Sunday, is a lofty mountain village on the highest point of the pass between Glarus and the valley of the Vorder Rhein. Elm itself is in the canton of Glarus, but the valley of the Vorder Rhein is in that of Grisons, or Graubunden, by the Sernf Thal. From Elm several glacier expeditions are made (Vorab, Hausstock, Sardona Pass, &c.), under the guidance of Henry Elmer, his brother Peter, and other expert guides of the district, who are well-known to members of the English Alpine Club. The mountains called Freiberge rise above the town to the height of nearly 10,000ft., the highest peak being the Karpfstock, 9,180ft. The village is important enough to have at least two inns. That best known to climbers is a comfortable little house kept by the Elmers, who have long settled in the village from which their family is named. Zentner is the landlord of the other house. We have no information as to whether these inns are among the habitations destroyed. The disaster is not by any means of a kind unexampled in Switzerland. In a much more frequented part of the territory of the Republic, many travellers have seen the ruins of Goldau, near the Lake of Lucerne. The original Goldau was destroyed by the fall of the Rossberg in 1806. An excellent account of the disaster is given in "Murray," and no one can approach the village now known by the name of Goldau without seeing traces of the catastrophe which buried the earlier and much larger village of the name. The valley is strewn for a considerable distance with the stones and rubbish which mark the landslip, while the mountain which caused the calamity is still scored from top to bottom, and nothing grows upon its barren surface. The Rossberg or Ruffberg is a mountain 5,190ft. high. The upper part of it consists of a conglomerate formed of rounded masses of other rocks cemented together and called by the Germans *Nagelfluh* or Nailrock, from the knobs and protuberances which its surface presents. From the nature of the structure this kind of rock is very liable to become cracked, and if rainwater or springs penetrate the fissures they will not fail to dissolve or moisten the beds of clay which separate the *nagulffue* from the strata below it, and cause large portions to detach themselves from the mass. The strata of the Rossberg are tilted up from the side of the Lake of Zug and slope down towards Goldau. The slanting direction of the seams which part the strata is well seen on the road from Art. Within the period of human record, destructive landslips had repeatedly fallen from the Rossberg, and a great part of the piles of earth, rock, and stones which deform the face of the valley, derive their origin from such catastrophes of ancient date ; but the most destructive of all appears to have been the last. The summer of 1806 had been very wet, and on the 1st and 2nd of September, the rain had been incessant. Towards 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the face of the mountain began to move, and a mass estimated to be a league long, 1,000ft broad, and 100ft. thick, slipped down into the valley below, overwhelming the villages of Goldau, Bussingen, and Rothen and a part of Lowerz ; the rich pasturages in the valley, and on the slope of the mountain, entirely overwhelmed by it and ruined, were estimated to be worth £150,000 ; three houses and more than 200 stables and chalets were buried under the *debris* of rocks, which of themselves form hills several hundred feet high. More than 450 human beings perished, and whole herds of cattle were swept away. Five minutes sufficed to complete the work of destruction. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages were first roused by long and grating sound, like thunder ; they looked towards the spot from which it came, and beheld the valley shrouded in a cloud of dust ; when it had cleared away they found the face of nature changed. The houses of Goldau were literally crushed beneath the weight of superincumbent masses. Lowerz was overwhelmed by a torrent of mud. Such a mass of earth and stones rushed at once into the Lake of Lowerz, although five miles distant, that one end of it was filled up and a prodigious wave passing completely over the island of Schwanau, 70ft above the usual level of the water, overwhelmed the opposite shore, and as it returned swept away into the lake many houses with their inhabitants. The village of Seewen, situated at the further end, was inundated and some houses washed away, and the flood carried live fish into the village of Steinen. The chapel of Olten, built of wood, was found half a league from the place it had previously occupied, and many large blocks of stone completely changed their position. The inhabitants thus destroyed in the midst of security are said to have been remarkable for their purity of manners and the excellence of their physique. The new church of Goldau contains two tablets of black marble, inscribed with the names of some of the sufferers, and with particulars of the sad event, which is still remembered with horror in those remote valleys, and will now be paralleled by a similar disaster, as appalling in its character, although not equally destructive to human life.—*Times.*

IRISH LAND LEAGUE CONVENTION.

THE proceedings of the Convention summoned by the Land League for the purpose of discussing the Government Land Act were commenced in the Round Room of the Dublin Rotunda on September 15th, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell. Delegates attended to the number of about 1,200. Nearly one-third were Roman Catholic clergymen. The delegates were seated in batches according to their counties. Irish emblems were hung round the walls of the room, and two large American banners, with an uncrowned Irish harp, were suspended over the dais appropriated to the Irish members of Parliament and the prominent members of the Land League. These included Dr. Commins, Messrs. W. H. O'Sullivan, T. M. Healy, T. P. O'Connor, Justin M'Carthy, Richard power, Arthur O'Connor, T. Sexton, T.D. Sullivan, J. Okelly, E. Leamy, E. Marum, R. Lalor, J. G. Biggar, H. J. Gill, E. Dwyer Gray, John Barry, J. F. Smithwick, and W. J. Corbett. The Stewards wore badges of green and orange ribbon.

Mr. Parnell, on taking the chair, was received with loud cheering.

On the motion of Mr. O'Kelly, M. P., seconded by Mr. Corbett, M.P., Messrs. Sexton and Arthur O'Connor were appointed secretaries to the meeting.

Mr. Sexton read a large number of telegrams, which he had received from branches of the League in America. Amongst them were the following : "From the Hon. P. A. Collins, President, Land League of America, to Mr. Dillon, Dublin—The American Council authorized you to represent the American League at the coming convention." "From the Hon. P.A. Collins to Chas. Stewart Parnell—The Irish National Land League of the United States (1,000 branches) send earnest greeting to their brethren in Ireland—(hear, hear)—congratulates them upon the work already done, and accepts it as earnest of renewed effort, ending in the ownership of the land by its tillers—(cheers)—and the government of the people by themselves." (Loud cheers.) "From Mr. Augustine Forde, Editor, *New York Irish World*, to Charles Stewart Parnell—Ashtown and Rhode Island demand the land for the people." "From James T. Tancret, President, Boston Transatlantic Branch—"No compromise with landlordism ; we are with you." Michael J. Sullivan, President, Gloucester Branch, Massachusetts, "Gloucester, Mass., Land League meeting, say to the Convention: "Reject the Land Bill, pay no rent, and hold the harvest." "From Parnell, Land League of Albany (New York)—Strict adherence to the Land League principles, or no more help from here." (Cheers.)

Mr. Parnell then rose to open the formal proceedings amidst loud cheering, and in the course of his address he said that although the Government had decimated the ranks of the League, for every one taken from among them 100 had eagerly pressed forward to fill his place. (Hear, hear.) Branded as "dissolute ruffins" and "village tyrants," they would now show in the light of day what stamp of men they were. Resolutions would be proposed dealing with the national question, and the land question, and the cognate subject of labour, and the development of the industrial resources of Ireland. The resolutions, thirteen in number, would be moved and seconded *in globo*. Each county would then select two or three speakers who, if they thought proper, might propose amendments, alterations, or additions. The question of self-government was first on the list, as, of course, the most important and one which the Convention could not for a single moment have lost sight of. (Hear.) He had always believed that they could never settle the question of self-government so long as the question of how much rent the tenant should pay to the landlord was in dispute. So long as the question was left open it would prove a source of discontent and strife between classes in this country. In proposing a Land Act which settled nothing, which allowed the land question to be periodically opened and reopened every fifteen years, the Government had as their object that Ireland, and classes in Ireland, should be kept divided, and thus be prevented from utilising their strength for the purpose of obtaining their lost rights of legislative independence. This national question could not be settled so long as the Irish tenantry paid rents to English landlords. Therefore it was that Davitt saw that the first step to be taken for the recovery of their legislative independence or right to national self-government must be the abolition of landlordism. (Cheers.) The experience of the last two years had proved the value of the principles of the League as a guide to future conduct. Whatever the tenants did under the Land Act, let them do it unitedly as a body and as one man. (Cheers.) The Land Act was undoubtedly intended to break up organisation—to produce individual, even sectional, contentment—while the grievances of the great masses of the tenant farmers of Ireland were left unredressed. They should, therefore, be on their guard against those hidden designs of the Government—designs which were frequently pointed out, and which were patent in every line and section of the Land Act. One of the resolutions warned the tenants to make applications to the Court as sparingly as possible, to wait till the result of the test cases taken by the League should have been ascertained, and to make their applications only after consultation with the local branches. (Hear. hear.) The Convention would insist that their union should not be broken up—(cheers)—on the contrary that it should be increased and consolidated. They would be the veriest fools if they allowed themselves to be scattered now, just as they were entering on a prospect of success. (Hear hear.) Their principles also demanded that rent should be abolished. (Hear.) Recollect, then, that the Act which invited them to enter into statutory engagements lasting for fifteen years might see them stranded long before that time expired, and that so far as they accepted the invitation of the Act to enter into statutory terms for fifteen years, or for any term longer than they could possibly help, so far they violated the fundamental principles of the League, and went contrary to the principles of their founder, Michael Davitt. ("Hear," and cheers.) The bill, as originally introduced into the House of Commons, contained a definition of fair rent, but the Government were obliged to drop it like a hot potato—(laughter)—and the Act did not attempt to define what a fair rent meant. His definition of a fair rent would be the original value of the land before it was improved by the tenant or his father before him, and not one penny more. (Hear, hear.) This fair rent would enable the farmer to feed and clothe himself and his children, and educate them. It would enable him to feed and pay his labourers properly—(cheers)—and lastly, it would enable him to pay his debts, which he was sorry to say, in the great majority of cases, he did not do now. (Laughter.) After all that had been done, it would enable him to give a fair rent to his landlord. The rental of Ireland, instead of being as at present seventeen millions, would, under his definition of a fair rent, amount to something like two or three millions. (Hear, hear.) Having secured for the Irish tenant the value of the improvement which he and his predecessors in title had made on the lands of Ireland, and given to the landlord the original value of the land before it was improved, they would not have much trouble in dealing with the landlords. Several resolutions in reference to the condition of the labourers would also be brought forward. He regretted that the Act had done so little for them. In fact, the whole question was so entangled it was difficult to see what satisfactory attempts could be made under the present law to improve their condition or materially better their prospects. The attention of the executive had been particularly directed to the question during the last few days. The principle which he sought to have established in the Act was that the labourer should be independent, so far as his house and garden plot went of either landlord or tenant. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, dealing with the subject of the Irish industrial movement, Mr. Parnell said if this agitation was taken up by the people of Ireland and by the National Land League, it would be a great success. It was only such an organisation that could make it successful. They could not expect to be able to encourage Irish manufacture without paying a little more than they paid for English goods. They should agree among themselves voluntarily to protect Irish industry, as they had not their own Parliament to give them power to protect it by prohibitive duties like those levied by the United States of America. If Ireland had a Government of her own they would be invited to do the same as the United States as regarded protective duties. They could not now do it by the law of the land ; they could not by the law of the land declare that Irish manufacture should be protected, but they could protect it by their unwritten law. (Cheers.) By the public and organised opinion of the great majority of the people of their country this could be done. If they bound themselves together to protect Irish industries they could succeed, and in no other way could they succeed. If they were compelled to buy in other markets they should buy in any other market than that of England. (Cheers.) They should resolve not to use any article of English manufacture. (Renewed cheers.) That would give them evidently an indirect protection. He had but few further observations to address to the convention. He was convinced that the deliberations of the convention would be conducted with that dignity and order which was characteristic of Irish assemblies which had been elected by the people—(cheers)—and not by disorderly scenes such as those to be witnessed in meetings appointed by an oligarchy, such, for intance, as that which marked a gathering that took place on a very recent occasion. (Laughter.) They should cast aside all feelings of self-interest, and think only of what would be for the benefit of their country, and regain for her her place among the nations of the world —(cheers)—at even the cost of the present sufferings and sacrifices, so that they might bequeath to those that came after them prosperity and happiness. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Sexton, M. P., on behalf of the executive o the Land League, moved that the thirteen resolutions which they had prepared be considered as containing the affirmation of their creed as Irishmen and members of the Land League. These resolutions contained the propositions which the executive thought most likely to ensure the success and the future unity of the league—not only the advantage of the Irish farmer, but also the Irish merchant, the Irish artisan, and of all those divers classes which, in their whole and in their unity, constituted the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) The Convention now assembled was the greatest representative assembly that ever met on the soil of Ireland. (Cheers.) He believed that at its close nothing would have been said which in the interests of the country it were better had been left unsaid. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Kelly, M. P., in seconding the resolution, said they ought to utilise the land Act, so as to extract from it whatever benefit it might contain. The Land Act was the work of the Land League, the harvest of the agitation of the people of Ireland, and they were now only in the first stages of the Irish movement.

The Chairman intimated that he would put the resolutions one by one, and they would be supported by no member of the executive further than the two speeches just made. The motion to consider the resolutions was agreed to, and the Chairman called upon one of the delegates to move the first resolution, which proclaimed the necessity for self-government for Ireland, and that the country would never be prosperous or contented until it was attained.

The Rev. Father Mooney said his intention was to speak to a more practical resolution lower down on the list—namely, on the land question, for he considered the present resolution as merely aiming at nothing. (Hisses.) He knew he was not speaking the sentiments of the great majority of the Convention—(hear, hear)—but he also knew he was speaking the sentiments of a great number of the practical men of the country—(No, no)—and of a great number had sent him there—(No, no)—as delegate. He of those who should like to have the resolution more definite that they should know more definitely the meaning of continuing the struggle with all the power that might commit them to the dynamite policy. ("No," and "Sit down.")

The Chairman : Permit the rev. gentleman to conclude his remarks. I have told him he can discuss the land question a little later on. He is desirous of doing that, and will, therefore, bring his remarks to a conclusion.

The Rev. B. Mooney said he was anxious that the great national question should go on. He was anxious for the national independence of Ireland. (Cheers.) But they had attacked the enemy in one direction, while it was to the part of the enemy's camp where landlordism stood arrayed that they should direct all their forces. (Cheers.)

The Chairman : Unless some delegate desires to move an amendment to the resolution it would be better to put it to the meeting without further discussion, and get on to the land question, as the more immediately practical one before us.

The resolution was adopted amid cheers.

Resolutions 2 and 3 were then adopted without discussion, the first of these condemning the Coercion Act as a measure founded upon fraud, devised in a spirit of malignant hypocrisy, and executed in gratification of private vindictiveness and in tyrannical suppression of admitted public rights upon men whose only crime was their courageous devotion to the people ; and the second re-affirming the principles of the Land League, and adding that no legislation which did not abolish landlordism root and branch could be considered satisfactory.

The Chairman then submitted Resolution 4, the discussion of which occupied the Convention during the remainder of its sitting. It was as follows : "That in order to ascertain precisely and speedily the true effect of the Land Act upon the rental of Ireland, whilst at the same time preserving the unity and maintaining the strength of the Irish National Land League, the executive be authorised to select at their discretion test cases upon estates in various parts of Ireland and cause those cases to be brought before the Court."

The resolution was moved by Mr. Smith, of Antrim, who protested against the reception of the Land Act by the Irish people. If the League meant anything, he said, it should adhere to the principles of Davitt. It would be a direct insult to him, as the founder of the League, to accept anything short of his demand. (Cheers.) They dared not accept anything short of it whilst the 200 suspects lay in the Government Bastille. He asked, were they going to barter their birthright for this mess of pottage ? and he moved that the Land Act be not entertained at all.

No disposition, being, however, shown to this proposition, it was allowed to fall to the ground.

Another delegate from Antrim followed, and urged that it was their duty to accept what was good in the Land Act, and this view was endorsed by a Roman Catholic clergyman, also a delegate from the same country.

Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, thought it was possible, without lowering the flag of "The land for the people," to use the Gladstonian Land Act ; but that act recognised the relation of landlord and tenant, and sought to mitigate the ferocity of the

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landlord, while the Land League had recognised that as a false and improper relation (cheers.)

The Rev. Father Quinn, of Armagh, said he had been directed to say, on this occasion, that the people of the north meant to adhere to the League at all hazards. It was to the League that they owed the Act, whether it was good or bad. If that Act did not effect a considerable reduction in the rental of the country, it was a sham. But as the working of the Act was uncertain, they should keep up the Land League. Let them adhere at all costs to the Land League and show, as John Dillon said, that they had some continuity of purpose. If they could abolish rack renting by the Act let them try to do so.

Father Kenny, of Clare, said that no Land Bill would content the people of Ireland whilst Davitt was in prison—(cheers)—and whilst 1,200 suspects were pining in the dungeons of Ireland. He had unbounded confidence in that great man who had been chosen by Providence to lead them from the land of exile to the land of promise. (Cheers for Mr. Parnell). They should struggle till they obtained the great object of their desires—to see Parnell the Prime Minister of the country. Mr. Parnell had never courted an alliance with the Whigs of Ireland. He had opposed Whiggery and place-hunting. He had raised the voice of the country against a system of spoliation which had continued in the country for hundreds of years. The Government had appointed assistant-commissioners to fiddle with this question, and it was their part to keep them fiddling with it. (Laughter.) Were they going to accept Griffith's valuation! (Cries of "No.") The Government would appoint its fiddling valuators, who would go before the Commissioners and say that they represented the people of Ireland, but let us call upon them to fix the rents according to the decision of the Land League valuators. (Cheers.)

Mr. Heffernan, of Cork, in a short speech, said there was nothing to prevent the Land Court from rack renting. They believed in the South that there was nothing to do but to stick to the Land League. (Cheers.) They would be fools to stand on the Land Act, which might sink under them. By the time the tenant left the court he would have no capital left. The effort of the League should be to fix a Land League rent, and then to buy out the landlord (Cheers.)

Father O'Leary, of Cork, followed this speaker in support of the resolution. If he said, the commission fixed a fair rent, landlordism would be abolished. If it did not fix a fair rent, it would be itself abolished. It was the duty of the Land League to fix another rent, and a fair one—a fair rent must be about half of what the rents were at present. (Cheers.) The policy of Davitt would only be attained when rents were abolished altogether. The landlords should be put into such a condition that they would be driven to enter the courts, and sell under the Bright Clauses of the Act of 1870.

Other delegates having spoken, the Convention at a late hour adjourned until the next day.

Previous to the opening of the Convention a conference of labour delegates was held in the Northumberland Hotel, Mr. P. O'Leary presiding. The subjects considered were; Improved dwelling for the labourer, unformity in the rate of wages, the representation of labour on the executive of the Land League, and the establishment of labour organisations throughout the country. A communication was received from Mr. Sexton, M. P., to the effect that the labour question would be adjourned by the Convention, in order that the labour delegates might in the meantime have an interview with Mr. Parnell and the executive of the Land League. The labour delegates are in favour of issuing a manifesto to the labourers at the rising of the convention.

On Sept. 16th., the day on which the mail left, the Convention did not resume its sitting until noon, one hour having been occupied in photographing the delegates. This took place in the gardens adjoining the Rotundo, and it is stated that good pictures were obtained. Mr. Parnell, with the members of executive and officials, formed the centre of the the groups, and the rank and file were arranged by counties.

When the meeting assembled for business, Mr. Parnell took the chair amidst loud and prolonged applause. In addition to the 25 members of Parliament present on the previous day, Mr. Charles Dawson, the Lord Mayor Elect of Dublin, put in an appearance. Mr. James Redpath, the American journalist, also attended.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad to be able to announce that he had had a satisfactory interview on the previous night with a deputation representing the labourers' branches who were attending the Convention, and they were agreed to the common line of action to be pursued as regarded the interests of the labourers, and he had every reason to believe that there would be no difference of opinion, at all events as regarded the steps to be taken by the Convention for the benefit of the labourers (applause). He wished to mention that in the event of a division taking place upon the resolution which was under discussion, he thought it would be proper that those delegates who might be obliged to return home before the division was taken should be afforded an opportunity of registering their votes before they left. A book would be kept for the purpose, and scrutineers should be appointed with the object of taking the votes. The scrutineers he would suggest were—For the ayes, Mr. W. H. Sullivan, M. P., and Dr. Kenny; and for the noes, Mr. T. P. O'Sullivan and Mr. John Kelly, of Tralee. The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Sexton, M P., read telegrams which had been received—one from the proprietor of the New York *Irish World*, enclosing 300,000f., with greetings; and adding, "in the name of the League, in the names of 800 branches which had made *Irish World* the channel of their donations, in the name of the exiled race evicted by landlords, in the name of Davitt in chains, in the name of posterity (whose fate is in your hands), in the name of justice, humanity, and self-interest we adjure the Convention to unfurl the banner of 'No Rent—Hold the Harvest.' Do this and American friends will redouble support. If this is not done America will be disheartened. Letters are pouring in indicating this" (applause). The other telegram was read from the American Land League, declaring that the Land Bill was a travestive and a treacherous device to still the storm of public agitation which threatened to sweep out of their native land feudalism and the foreign Power simultaneously, and that it would be an act of national suicide if the Irish people accepted the subtle and delusive scheme of the British Government to prop up the crumbling fortress of landlordism (cheers.)

The Very Rev. Dean M'Quirk (Tipperary) said 30 years ago he joined a similar movement, but it failed because of treason and cowardliness within its ranks. Such could not be the case on this occasion, for the country was organised, with but one opinion from north to south and east to west—namely, that there must be no landlordism in Ireland (cheers). They were all agreed that the Land Act was quite inadequate unsuited to the wants of Ireland; but still they were inclined to take the little grain of wheat there was in it and use it against their enemies. In doing that they did not peril or stop the work of the League. They could make no terms with the Government so long as a single patriot was detained in durance vile (cheers). If the Government meant peace, let them make peace property (cheers). Tipperary would stand by the action of the executive and approved of the entire programme, including the movement in favour of the labourer, and that in favour of home manufactures (cheers.) It was stated that black cloth could not be produced there, and if it were so, the priests of Ireland would take the initiative, and turn to grey frieze (cheers.) In conclusion, he protested against the arresting of a priest. It was a cowardly act and a crying shame, for Mr. Forster and his Government must know that the priests of Ireland had done more than all the police or all the military to maintain peace and order in the country. It was an ungrateful thing to dare to lay hands upon one of their body (hear) and it would be remembered for years to come (loud cheers.)

Mr. C. MacLaughlan (Londonderry) said his county were in favour of casting aside the Land Act altogether, and of having nothing whatever to do with the Government sham Commission. The Land League had reduced the rental of Ireland by five millions, and the new Courts would not destroy as much. If the Government desired to give the Irish people a fair trial as was now asked for their Act, let them reduce the rental to what it was 80 years ago. Let them reduce it, from 17 millions to two, and then they would talk to them (cheers). They had suffered much in the north by the financial action of the London societies who owned large estates there, and they had determined to have no further dealings with landlordism, but to struggle on for the goal of Irish freedom adopting as their motto "No surrender" (cheers). If they stood together as in the past, they would soon sweep the reptile landlordism from the country; and while Mr. Davitt, Father Sheehy, or a single suspect remained in prison vengeance must be theirs (loud cheers).

Dr. Carleton (Londonderry), said the Land Act appeared to be precisely of the value of the paper upon which it was printed. The people of his county had a lengthened knowledge of Land Acts, for they lived under absentee landlords, who derived their right from the iniquitous charter of James I., giving to London tradesmen the lands robbed from the rightful owners. They could have no confidence in any measure introduced by Mr. Gladstone because he refused to interfere with his friends, the London companies, at whose banquets he was always a welcome guest. The people of Derry would never be satisfied until every shred and vestige of landlordism was swept away, and Ireland not alone regenerated and freed, but made the most prosperous country on the earth.

It was expected that the debate on the fourth resolution would not conclude before evening.

THE "COTTON CORNER."

On Sept. 12th an important meeting of cotton spinners and manufacturers, called by the Cotton Spinners' Association, was held at the Town Hall, Manchester, for the further consideration of the resolution passed relative to the Liverpool "cotton corner." Mr. E. Walmsly, of Stockport, chairman of the Stockport Association, presided, and there was again a very large attendance.

At the meeting held on the Friday previous a resolution was passed expressing strong condemnation of the action of those cotton brokers who had undertaken to assist financially the syndicate of speculators in Liverpool. A discussion then ensued as to the means which should be adopted to counteract influences which were so damaging to the spinning trade, and there was an unanimous expression of opinion in favour of "short time." After several suggestions had been made it was also unanimously resolved that the entire cotton trade of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire should be strongly urged to stop for one week, and that the meeting should be adjourned to yesterday to receive the decision of the different districts as to their willingness to do so—two-thirds of the spindles to be the basis of stopping. It was made a condition that in the meantime spinners should absolutely keep out of the Liverpool market. A numerous and representative committee was appointed to report upon the present system of sales for future delivery of cotton, and to make such recommendation thereon as they might think desirable; and the secretaries of the various cotton spinners' associations were instructed to ascertain the names of the firms who were prepared to carry out the resolution to stop.

The Chairman said that under the circumstance she was very hopeful that the result of their efforts on Friday and that day would be such as to inspire the hope that something would be done to put an end to the mischief which was being brought about in Liverpool. He recollected reading many years ago a little anecdote which would illustrate their position, he thought, better than a long speech. A Quaker happened to be on board a ship which was attacked by pirates, and the pirates were trying to get up the ship's side by means of a rope which happened to be dangling over the side. The Quaker, who would not fight, said, "My friend, if thou wantest that rope, thou shalt have it," and he cut it, and the pirate dropped into the water. (Laughter.) That was just the position they ought to take with regard to those Liverpool pirates who were at present infesting their ships. (Applause.) Those men wanted the cotton for speculation and gambling. The spinners wanted it for the benefit of themselves, their operatives, and the country. If they said to the brokers, "Now, my friends, you want the cotton and you shall have it"—just let those present mark the difference if they stopped their mills for a month. (Cheers.) They would settle the whole thing at once. He had received that morning from one of the leading and most respectable firms in Lancashire a letter stating that they would be prepared to stop for a month if that was the feeling of the meeting and of the country, and he found many expressions on Change that morning which were exceedingly cheering. He hoped they would be able to show that they could manfully stand together and win a victory which would be an honour to them and a credit to the country. Their first business would be to receive from those who had not had an opportunity of sending replies to the letters which had been sent out, an answer to the request which had been made as to stopping. For that purpose they would find cards upon their chairs which they would please to fill and hand in. He might say that he himself had had promises to close from houses of 85,000, 40,000, and 30,000 spindles.

Printed cards had been distributed amongst the meeting, which were to be filled up with the name of the firm or individual, the number of spindles and a reply was asked to the question, "Are you willing to close your mill for a period of a week, as proposed by resolution?" These cards were now collected and placed in the hand of the secretary, Mr. E. Guthrie.

The Secretary said that they had received returns from Ashton, Stalybridge, Dukinfield, Blackburn, Preston, Burnley, Padiham, and Mossley, the number of spindles represented being 9,658,000. Of that number 5,661,000 were owned by representatives who were willing to stop, being 843,000 below the two-thirds majority. With respect to Stockport, they had as yet no return, the complaint being made that they had not had sufficient time to collect the figures. As to Oldham, the secretary of the association had also stated the time to be insufficient; but it was known that out of the gross total five-sixths were in favour of stopping for a week. (Cheers.) It was expected, also, that of the remainder a large proportion would be willing to stop, but that was only an impression, and could not be be treated as final. They had received returns from the representatives of the Rossendale Valley Associations, who explained that at the meeting held there representing 323,000 spindles the resolution was unanimously in favour of a week's stoppage. Since they entered the room they had received a return from Bury, the secretary of the Associated Limited Companies explaining that 2,500 spindles there were unanimously in favour of stopping. Besides that, there were 195,000 spindles of private firms who were also in favour of stopping altogether. The voting in the district was in excess of the two-thirds in favour of stopping. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman moved, "That having the report upon the return from several certain spinning districts, whereby it appears that the proportion of nearly two-thirds of the number of spindles approves of stopping their mills for a period of one week, this meeting hereby resolves that all millowners be and are hereby requested to stop accordingly at any time during this week or next." (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. Rayner (Ashton), and after some discussion was carried unanimously.

The resolution of the Lancashire cotton spinners to close their mills a week depressed the effect of cotton futures in Liverpool on Tuesday, the prices of which were lower than on Monday.

The news of the decision of the meeting of spinners and manufacturers in Manchester was received at Blackburn with feelings akin to indifference. The operatives, it is declared by their leading representatives, are in favour of a stoppage of the mills, as a means of effecting an improvement in the present unsatisfactory state of the trade, but they are afraid that there will not be unity amongst the employers, and that the recommendation to stop the mills for a week will be acted upon by only a few. Little interest has, however, been taken in the matter.

There is no doubt about the short time movement being carried out in Burnley. Both masters and operatives are favourable to it. It is not certain yet which plan will be adopted, and it is doubtful whether the days for stopping will be uniform, but a very general course will be to stop on Thurday, Friday, and Saturday this week, run Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next week, and stop Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next week. There are about a million spindles in Burnley.

In Accrington and the district a strong feeling exists that the stoppage of the mills will not take place. Both spinning and weaving are extensively carried on, and great distress would be caused among the mill operatives. Weaving concerns could not be long carried on if the spinners at Oldham and elsewhere were to stop. The operatives think if it is absolutely necessary to stop the spinning mills it ought to be done without delay, before winter comes.

At Oldham, the announcement of the decision of the cotton spinners' meeting at Manchester to close the mills one week was received with much satisfaction. It appears certain that a large majority of the spindles will be in favour of a stoppage when all the returns have come in. Thirty of the limited companies at Oldham have already decided to close as well as many private firms, and it is expected other companies will do likewise. The number of spindles directly affected by the "corner" is not more than one million out of eight millions in the district.

A number of the mills in the Preston district will close for at least a week. The price paid for cotton is 1¼d per lb. higher than the normal value. Only a farthing higher can be got for yarn, and less for cloth, so that both spinners and manufacturers are sustaining serious losses.—*Daily Telegraph.*

The *Evening Standard* of September 16th, the day the mail left, states:—The number of cotton spinning mills stopped in consequence of the Cotton Corner is increasing every day, and fresh promises to stop are received by every post. Only about one-eighth of the mills using American cotton are running. The stoppage of consumption has already been felt in the cotton market, and suggestions are being made that the period of holiday should be extended.

THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

The *Daily Telegraph's* sporting correspondent writes:—A memorable St. Leger will be that won by Iroquois. Seconded in the July Stakes in 1880, beaten a head by Bal Gal, he won the Chesterfield in a canter, and subsequently was entrusted to the handling of a stable boy. This year he ran half-trained into a place for the Two Thousand, and afterwards landed the Derby in a canter. He then divided favours with Peregrine in the St. Leger betting, and, the latter going amiss, was raised to 11 to 8 in the Doncaster quotations. At York, owing to a bad cough, he receded, and went to 4 to 1, only to come back to 7 to 4 at Derby. Later on he again travelled badly, and last week, at Derby, 10 to 1 was offered, rumour alleging that he was scratched. Last Monday he returned to 2 to 1, taken, on arriving here, but 1 to 4 was betted next day. This morning 2 to 9 was again taken and offered, but on the course 4 to 1 could be obtained in hundreds before the numbers went up. When, however, they were hoisted, and Archer was found to be his pilot, people flew about frantically to obtain 2 to 1, and only 7 to 4 could be had after the canter, which was a sharp and decisive one, Archer riding him with vigour and determination and showing his action to be unimpaired, though the horse did not look up to the mark. Geologist was perfectly trained, and appeared fit to run for a man's life, and Lucy Glitters had put on muscle since York. Limestone is a gentleman, and Ishmael looked well but big and unfurnished. St. Louis I did not like at all, he is not yet half fit. Bal Gal was the observed of all observers, and her quality and bloodlike appearance were undeniable. Eusebe is a dray horse in power, and perhaps another year will render him famous in cup races. Voluptuary pleased also, and 7 to 4 was accepted to large sums about his securing a place. Betting closed at 7 to 4 agst Iroquois, 5 to 1 each agst St. Louis and Ishmael (about whom 7 to 2 was once accepted), 11 to 1 each agst Scobell and Limestone, 13 to 1 agst Geologist, and 16 to 1 Voluptuary, while Bal Gal, who had touched 15 to 1, left off at 25 to 1. In the parade Geologist, who walked first, together with Iroquois, Bal Gal, Limestone, and Voluptuary were greatly admired, and Mr. M'George started them well the first attempt. Iroquois jumped away, but was soon pulled back, and Josyan settled down with the lead of St. Louis and Geologist, the last-named soon losing his place, and with Bal Gal and the American bringing up the rear. Then Falkirk showed in front, but speedily shot his bolt, and at the Rifle Butts gave way to Ishmael, Fortissimo, and Lucy Glitters. Round the bend Ishmael assumed the command, followed by St. Louis, Lucy Glitters, Geologist, Bal Gal, Scobell, and Iroquois, and this lot were first into the straight. Two distances from home shouts proclaimed too early the victory of Mr. Jardine's horse, who compounded at the commencement of the stands, and Iroquois, challenging Geologist and Lucy Glitters, ran home in some trouble, but gained the victory by a length, three-quarters only separating the Manton horse from Mr. Perkins's self-willed filly. Archer received an immense ovation on his return to scale; and the American speculator who gave the ring such a shaking at Ascot is reported to have won a large stake, a handsome douceur going to the crack jockey. Iroquois did not finish with resolution, and showed signs of having been amiss; but he will run far better in the Cesarewitch, for which his weight is 8st. 5lbs., whilst Geologist carries 7st. 7lb. The latter thus looks to have the best of it, and as 1,000 to 80 was booked about each after the race, a struggle between them must be looked for. Both on Monday and Tuesday I advised my readers of the "Tinman's" strong fancy for his mount; but I could not in the face of the hostile market recommend him as certain to win. St. Louis, Eusebe, Ishmael, Bal Gal, and Scobell were eased when pursuit was quite hopeless, and the fourth best would not be easy to pick.

NORTH AFRICA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wired on the 14th September:—

The news from Tunis to-day is by no means favourable. The insurgents are growing bolder and more energetic. Convoys have been attacked in several places, and much damage has been inflicted on property. The correspondent of the *Temps* telegraphs:

The Zaghouan road is crowded with insurgents. The baggage-wagons are unable to proceedon their way, and a number of Maltese have been murdered. The farms of General Baccouch and other high dignitaries have been pillaged. Fifteen kilometres from Zaghouan a convoy of twelve cars with provisions for the column has been attacked, although escorted by our troops. The drivers took flight. Our soldiers fought and succeeded in reaching the camp. A messenger who has come in from Birin, sixteen kilometres from Tunis, tells me that 1,500 Riah horsemen have passed that point, *en route* for Mohamedia, where there is a battalion of rifles. The natives declare that the Zaghouan column has been attacked by numbers of Arabs. The report of heavy guns has been heard.

In a later despatch the same writer says:

The news given us by the natives is to the effect that our Zaghouan column is threatened on all sides by Hassen Ben Messai's contingents. It appears that a battle has been fought, although the result is not yet known. One thing is certain—that the Zaghouan Canal supplies us with very little water, which leads to the presumption that one at least of the branches is cut.

This looks as if the engagement had not turned out favourably for the French arms. At any rate, depression is the order of the day, and the Tunis despatches have exercised a sinister influence on the Bourse.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper telegraphed on September 15th:—

According to advices from Tripoli the Turkish steamer Mejidie arrived there on the 13th of last month with 1,500 men on board. This contingent raises the total number of troops in the whole province to about 5,000 men, which is 3,000 less than there used to be prior to the Turko-Russian war.

A RUSSO-GERMAN "ENTENTE."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on Sept. 11th:—Accounts received here of the Dantzic interview leave not the slighest doubt that the basis of a Russo-German *entente* was fixed upon. The details will, it is thought, be worked out by Prince Bismarck and M. de Sabouroff, the Russian Ambassador at the German Court, who returned to Berlin together. Speculation is rife as to what terms of agreement can have been settled, but anything that may be said on the subject at present must necessarily be mere conjecture. I am inclined, however, to share the views of a gentleman who observed to me this morning that General Ignatieff might be taken, more or less, as the barometer of the meeting at Dantzic. If the General remains in office after the Czar's return it will go a long way to prove that Russia's Eastern policy will, in its main points, undergo little or no modification. If, on the other hand, General Ignatieff resigns it may be taken for granted that Germany has insisted upon a surrender, and that the Czar has entered into engagements that imply a truce to Panslavist agitation. Even in the latter case, an agreement concluded betwen Russia and Germany would differ in at least one essential respect from the Austro-German *entente*. It would not be based on defensive policy, as is the alliance with Austria, a fact that has enabled Prince Bismarck and Baron Haymerle to refer to it as an instrument of peace. Nobody here admits that it can have occurred to Prince Bismarck that there might be any advantage for Germany to enter into a defensive alliance with Russia. Those most competent to give an opinion in the matter believe that what will be done between the two Powers is to come to some arrangement in view of certain complications already looming in the distance, but in which for the time being neither of them are directly concerned. There are possible contingencies that might lead to a Russo-German co-operation, but a defensive alliance in the proper acceptation of the term there is likely to be none. It may be true that Austria has nothing whatever to apprehend from the result of the Dantzic interview, and that the interests of this Monarchy were safe in Prince Bismarck's hands. The English and French Governments would not be justified in contemplating the event with the same equanimity, nor is there reason to suppose that they do. It is to be presumed that, on the contrary, they have both fully grasped the significance of the Imperial meeting, and that they will prepare for its consequences. That can be done in a great measure by falsifying those calculations based upon the probability of grave differences arising between them in Egypt.

MR. BRIGHT AND RECIPROCITY.

Mr Bright has sent the following letter to a Derby correspondent, who asked whether we should not adopt the system of reciprocity in the case of France:

"One Ash, Rochdale, Sept. 1, 1881.

"Sir—I don't know what you mean by a system of reciprocity. If you mean that we are only to trade freely, without duties at our ports, with nations who will do the same to us, then I am against reciprocity, as a stupid and impossible proposition. If you mean that we are to put on duties at our ports, with the notion that we shall compel other nations to take off their duties, then I am against it, from the conviction that such a plan must fail, as it has done in all times past. For twenty years before our free trade times this plan was made use of and offered to foreign parts, and it entirely failed, as it would fail if again offered. If we begin to put on duties at our ports the protectionists from all other nations would say we were adopting their policy, and admitting that our free trade policy was unsound, as we had repeated and begun to adopt theirs. The true course for England is to open her ports as widely and completely as possible, whatever may be the tariff of other countries.—I am, yours respectfully,

"John Bright."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—The application of electricity to the lighting of streets, bridges and open-air spaces generally has reached a stage of perfection which scarcely leaves its success open to doubt, and the only question now is the several advantages of the various Jablochkoff, Brush, Siemens, Werdermann, and other systems, and on these points we may expect to see the decisions of the Congress of Electricians now sitting attract the attention they are sure to deserve. Theatres, halls, concert-rooms, railway stations, and all large enclosed spaces where the diffused light would not be of such power as to prove unpleasant, may safely be treated in the same manner as public thoroughfares. But that which now demands most attention is the application of electric illumination to private dwellings. There seems every reason to believe from the results obtained at the Palais de L'Industrie, that this requirement will be met in a satisfactory manner. The incandescent system, as represented in the Swan, Edison, Maxim, and Lane-Foxlamps, has proved that electricity is capable of giving a light for household purposes entirely free from the disagreeable and almost blinding glare of the lamps used in the open air, or suspended from the roofs of lofty buildings. The handy and elegant little incandescent lamps shed a deliciously mellow, albeit brilliant light, resembling that of innumerable wax candles more than any other. The little arch of carbon, no thicker than a horsehair, enclosed in a pear shaped globe, can be regulated to give no more radiance tnan two powerful gas burners, while it throws out only a tenth part of the heat. Hung in clusters of three or four for ordinary sized rooms, or multiplied to fifty or a hundred for larger apartments, these globes have the advantage of being ornamental while giving a maximum of illumination with a minimum of foul air and unnecessary heat. In this respect their superiority over gas is indisputable, and the only circumstances to militate against their immediate adoption are the first outlay required for their installation and the necessity of motive power to keep them at work. Inventors are, however, busy in removing these difficulties, and excellent results have been obtained already. Mr. Swan's lights are in use on a number of ocean-going steamers. They have long illuminated his own works, near Newcastle, and they are employed in several large country houses in various parts of England. Their application to theatres has proved highly satisfactory, and I am told that a railway train is shortly to be lighted up as an experiment by the same means. With such results as these, and with a production of many hundred lamps a week, the application of incandescent electric lamps to domestic purposes can only be a matter of time. The lighting, for instance, of every room in a street of shops and houses could easily be effected by a motive power from a common centre. Or, again, the system of storing electricity in secondary batteries might be resorted to by any one anxious to illuminate his own house. A 30-cell battery of this class will keep fifteen 20-candle Swan lights burning for six hours. Possibly, before long, we may expect to see associations formed for the purpose of providing the necessary motive power, and the Parisian bourgeois, the London householder, and the dwellers in every large city supplied in their own homes with the most perfect light imaginable, or electricity carefully stored in secondary batteries may be delivered at their doors just as they now receive the other commodities of life.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

A Parliamentary Paper issued on September 16th publishes the Convention between her Majesty the Queen and the Sultan of Turkey for the suppression of the slave trade. The following is the text:—

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, whilst renewing absolutely the prohibition of the slave trade, engages to forbid from henceforward the importation of African slaves into any part of the Ottoman domains or its dependencies, or their transit through Ottoman territories by sea; and to punish, in the manner provided by Ottoman law, and in conformity with the provisions of the Firman of the year A. H. 1273 (A. D. 1857), any person or persons amenable to Ottoman jurisdiction who may be found engaged, directly or indirectly, in the traffic of African slaves. His Majesty further engages to prohibit the exportation of black slaves from the Ottoman Empire to foreign parts, except when accompanying their masters or mistresses as domestic servants, in which case each slave, man or woman, shall be furnished with a certificate stating his or her age, and otherwise describing them and stating the particular capacity in which they accompany their master or mistress; and the event of their not being furnished with such certificates they shall be set free, and the parties attempting to export them shall be liable to punishment; and all free blacks leaving the Ottoman territories shall, on application to the Ottoman authorities, be furnished with passports certifying that they are free and at liberty to dispose of themselves without restriction or reserve.

Any person or persons not being Ottoman subjects, who may be found engaged in the African slave traffic, either directly or indirectly, within the Ottoman dominions, or on board Ottoman vessels, shall, together with their accomplices, if any, be handed over for trial according to the laws of the country with the depositions (*proces-veroaux*) drawn up by the Ottoman superior authority of the place where the traffic has been proved; and all other documents or evidence ("elements de conviction") handed over by the said authority, and destined to serve as proofs at the trial of the offenders, so far as those laws may admit of such proof.

Taking into consideration the impossibility of sending back to their homes African slaves who may be captured from slave-dealers and liberated, without exposing them to the risk of perishing from fatigue or want, or from falling again into slavery, the Ottoman Government engages to adopt adequate measures to ensure the freedom of such captured Africans, and to see that they are properly cared for.

His Imperial Majesty engages to pursue as criminals all persons who may be found engaged in the mutilation of, or traffic in, children. If such persons are amenable to Ottoman jurisdiction they shall be handed over to the Ottoman tribunals and punished according to Ottoman law; if they are not amenable to Ottoman jurisdiction, that is to say, if the criminals are not Ottoman subjects and the crime has not been committed on Ottoman territory, then they shall be handed over to the competent tribunals, to be dealt with according as the law of their country directs.

With a view to the more effectual suppression of the traffic in African slaves in the Red Sea, his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans agrees that British cruisers may visit, search, and if necessary, detain, in order to hand over to the nearest or most convenient Ottoman authority or to the competent authorities for trial, any Ottoman vessel which may be found engaged in the traffic in African slaves, as well as any Ottoman vessel which may fairly be suspected of being intended for that traffic, or which may have been engaged in it on the voyage during which she had been met with. This right of visit and detention may be exercised in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, on the coast of Arabia, in the Persian Gulf, and on the East Coast of Africa, and in Ottoman maritime waters where no constituted authorities exist; and any vessel which may be detained by a British cruiser under the provisions of this Convention shall, together with her cargo and crew, be handed over for trial to the nearest or most convenient Ottoman authority, or to competent authorities.

Should there be good reason for believing that vessels sailing under the Ottoman flag which may be found in Ottoman harbours or waters have African slaves on board for purposes of traffic or have been employed in the African slave traffic during the voyage on which they have been last engaged, such vessels, on being denounced by the commander or other commissioned officer of a British cruiser, or by a British consular officer, shall be immediately searched by the Ottoman authorities, and any slaves who may be found on board shall be realeased and manumitted, and the vessel, her master, officers, and all persons who shall be proved to have acted in connivance with them, handed over to the competent Ottoman authorities, to be dealt with in accordance with Ottoman laws for the suppression of slave traffic. All African slaves captured by a British cruiser on board an Ottoman vessel shall be at the disposal of the Ottoman authorities, or of the nearest authorities in the event of there being no Ottoman authorities in the vicinity, with a view of securing to such slaves their freedom; and the vessel and her cargo shall be handed over for trial to the nearest or most convenient Ottoman authority, or to competent authorities. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland agrees, on her part, that all vessels navigating under the British flag in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, on the coast of Arabia, in the Persian Gulf, and on the east coast of Africa, or in the inland waters of the Ottoman Empire and its dependencies, which may be found engaged in the traffic in African slaves, or which may fairly be suspected of being intended for that traffic, or which may have been engaged in it on the voyage during which she has been met with, may be visited, seized, and detained by the Ottoman authorities or cruisers; but it is agreed that the vessel and its cargo shall, together with its crew, be handed over to the nearest British authority for trial. The captured slaves shall be released by the Ottoman authorities, and shall remain at their disposal. If the competent tribunal should decide that the seizure, detention, or prosecution was unjustifiable, the Government of the cruizer making the capture will be liable to pay to the Government of the prize a compensation appropriate to the circumstances of the case. It is expressly and formally understood that none of the foregoing provisions apply to the ships of war of either country which cannot in any case, nor under any pretext, be searched.

With the view to avoid any undue interference on the part of British cruisers engaged in the suppression of the slave trade with Ottoman vessels whose crews may be composed in whole or in part of Africa slaves, it is hereby agreed that every Ottoman vessel manned wholly or partly by African slaves shall be furnished with papers stating the voyage or employment on which she is engaged, and the number and description of the slaves on board, or any larger number of African slaves found on board than is authorised by the ship's papers, shall render the vessel liable to detention and to be sent for adjudication before a competent Tribunal.

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